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mostly in rather ragged plumage. The old feathers had been molted, and the new ones not fully developed, many being still ensheathed at their bases. As young birds in complete fall plumage were taken in the same general locality in August (1910), it is fair to conclude that the post-juvenal molt antedates by several weeks the annual molt of the adults.

Oreospiza chlorura. Green-tailed Towhee. Noted in moderate numbers; rather more in evidence than during the summer months.

Piranga ludoviciana. Western Tanager. Noted only on September 22, when one was taken and another seen.

Vermivora rubricapilla gutturalis. Calaveras Warbler. Recorded on but three occasions, the last date being September 22.

Vermivora celata lutescens. Lutescent Warbler. Apparently absent from the higher mountains. Common about Clark's Ranch in the Santa Ana Canyon, both on September 15 and September 23.

Dendroica nigrescens. Black-throated Gray Warbler. One taken and another seen at Bear Lake, September 22.

Oporornis tolmiei. Macgillivray Warbler. One seen at Bear Lake September 19, and two on the summit between Bluff Lake and the Santa Ana, September 23.

Geothlypis trichas occidentalis. Western Yellow-throat. Observed but once, when a male of the year was taken at Bear Lake, September 22.

Wilsonia pusilla chryseola. Golden Pileolated Warbler. Noted only near Bear Lake September 21 and 22.

Troglodytes aedon parkmani. Western House Wren. Two seen on several occasions in a willow clump near Bear Lake.

Myadestes townsendi. Townsend Solitaire. Seen on the summit above Bluff Lake, at Bear Lake and at Baldwin's Lake. Usually associated with small flocks of Western Bluebirds.

Planesticus migratorius propinquus. Western Robin. A bird of the year taken September 22 is still plentifully sprinkled with spotted juvenal feathers. But one other robin seen, and that on the same date.

Dos Cabezas, Arizona, November 20, 1914.

FROM FIELD AND STUDY

Dwarf Cowbird on the Coronado Islands.—On a recent visit to North Island of the Coronados group, one of our party, Mr. C. O. Reis, secured an adult male of the Dwarf Cowbird (*Molothrus ater obscurus*). The bird was taken May 31, 1915.—A. E. COLBURN, *Los Angeles, California.*

Dwarf Cowbird in the San Diegan Region.—Although the eggs of the Cowbird (*Molothrus ater obscurus*) have been reported from the San Diegan region not uncommonly, specimens of the bird are not extensively recorded. Miss Emily Hollister of the State Normal School, Los Angeles, placed in my hands on January 26, 1915, a female of this species. The bird had been picked up dead by one of her students within the city limits of Los Angeles. It was in good condition and plumage. The ungual phalanges of all toes of the right foot were missing, but the scars were old, and the injury could not have interfered greatly with the bird's activities. On June 5, 1915, Mr. J. E. Law and the writer were collecting among willows along the Los Angeles River near Lankershim, when the notes of a cowbird were heard. The bird, an adult male, was finally secured by Mr. Law, who suggested its being recorded in connection with the above.—L. H. MILLER, *Los Angeles, California.*

A Striking Plumage of the Western Tanager.—On May 16, 1915, Mrs. Mary Case Durant of Los Angeles, brought to me a specimen of the Western Tanager (*Piranga ludoviciana*), which had broken its head in collision with electric wires at her residence, in this city. The bird is striking because of the extreme development of the red factor in its plumage. Not only is the head unusually intense in color, but red feathers invade the rump patch and the breast and belly regions, while the entire anal tuft is red also.—L. H. MILLER, *Los Angeles, California.*

Bluebird Breeding in Los Angeles.—The Western Bluebird (*Sialia mexicana occidentalis*) so seldom breeds in low country of the San Diegan region that a fledgling of the species picked up in a lot near the State Normal School, Los Angeles, constitutes a surprise worth recording. The bird was scarcely able to fly, and could not have traveled far from its parental nesting site. The date was May 31, 1915.—L. H. MILLER, *Los Angeles, California*.

Pinyon Jays in Los Angeles.—During the months of December, January, February, and March, 1914-15, there remained in the vicinity of my home in this city a flock of these erratic birds, *Cyanocephalus cyanocephalus*. They were heard at intervals and were seen by Miss Mary Mann Miller and myself. A good view at close range with Zeiss binoculars, together with their unmistakable calls, renders identification quite positive.—L. H. MILLER, *Los Angeles, California*.

History of a Nest of the Green-backed Goldfinch (*Astragalinus psaltria hesperophilus*).—April 4, 1915. Nest just started; placed in a four-year-old lemon tree, five feet from the ground. The parent birds had been noted around the lemon tree for several days previous to this date, and were evidently house hunting. Fine weather.

April 11. Nest was now practically finished, but no birds were in sight. Still fine weather.

April 13. Nest now received a few stray feathers for lining. No birds in sight. Fine weather.

April 14. Female on nest at 6 A. M. Two eggs in nest at 6:45 A. M., and bird away. I looked again at 7:30 and she was still away. Partly cloudy.

April 15. Female on nest at 6 A. M. Two eggs in nest at 6:45 A. M., and bird away. I looked again at 7:30, and she was still gone. Partly cloudy.

April 16. Female on nest at 6 A. M., at 7 A. M., and 6 P. M. Weather very foggy.

April 17. Female on nest at 6 A. M. I then flushed her, and the nest contained four eggs. Evidently she had started to incubate. Weather quite misty.

April 18. Female on nest all day apparently. Weather cloudy. Bird is now getting quite a bit tamer.

April 19. Female on nest at 6 A. M., and so tame I nearly touched her before she flew. Cloudy.

April 20 to 23. No observations.

April 24. The old bird now had to be taken from the nest, as she would not leave voluntarily. Cloudy.

April 25. The bird now fought me when I wanted to examine the nest.

April 26. No change.

April 27. At 5 A. M. one bird had just hatched.

April 28. At 6:30 P. M. three were hatched.

April 29. At 6:30 A. M. four were hatched. Bird held on to nest with her claws when I attempted to remove her.

April 30. 6:30 A. M. Old bird still holding the fort, and very pugnacious.

April 31. 6 P. M. Finis. Nest torn down and a few stray feathers on the ground under the tree. The whole family just about made a meal for one of my neighbor's pet cats.—W. LEE CHAMBERS, *Los Angeles, California*.

Miscellaneous Records from Southern California.—Wilson Phalarope (*Steganopus tricolor*). On April 17, 1915, I shot a pair of Wilson Phalaropes in breeding plumage on one of the ponds of the Pomona Recreation Club, near Corona, California. They were swimming about with several Cinnamon Teal (*Querquedula cyanoptera*) and a pair of Baldpate (*Mareca americana*). The two birds are: female, no. 814, and male, no. 815, collection of W. M. P. On May 11, 1915, I shot a female Wilson Phalarope in breeding plumage, on a pond near Corona, California. The bird is now no. 872 of my collection.

Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus l. leucocephalus*). While collecting on one of the sloughs near San Pedro, California, May 16, 1915, one of these beautiful birds came quite near me. It circled about several times so that identification was certain.

I saw an adult Bald Eagle on April 11, 1915, sitting on a dead bush on one of the rocky cliffs along the ocean near Laguna Beach, California. I was able to approach very near to the bird, its white head and tail making identification certain.

Prairie Falcon (*Falco mexicanus*). The following notes on the occurrence of the Prairie Falcon on the Pacific slope during fall and winter may be of interest. On Octo-

ber 8, 1914, while hunting doves near Chino, California, I shot a female Prairie Falcon that was trying to get a dove that I had flushed from the sunflowers. Later on the same day another of these beautiful falcons flew over me a little too far to shoot. On December 9, 1914, I shot a female Prairie Falcon from a telephone pole near the beach not far from Oceanside, California. On January 9, 1915, I collected another female Prairie Falcon near Chino, California. My attention was drawn to this bird, which was sitting in a large branching willow, by the actions of some Red-winged Blackbirds (*Agelaius phoeniceus neutralis*) that were sitting about in the same tree with the falcon. Several of their number kept persistently flying at the falcon, who apparently cared little for their actions, as he sat quietly until I approached the tree.

Western Flycatcher (*Empidonax difficilis difficilis*). On July 5, 1914, in the upper part of Bear Canyon, a branch of the West Fork of the San Gabriel, I found a nest containing three eggs, incubation begun, of the Western Flycatcher. Then on July 17, 1914, at Cold Brook Camp, elevation 3500 feet, in the North Fork, another branch of the West Fork of the San Gabriel, I found another nest of the Western Flycatcher containing three fresh eggs. This last nest was placed on a beam of the dance hall, where there were many people going in and out all the time. The bird did not seem to be bothered at all by the continual noise and disturbance. The late nesting dates are noteworthy.

Vermilion Flycatcher (*Pyrocephalus rubinus mexicanus*). While hunting on the ponds of the Pomona Recreation Club, near Corona, on December 13, 1914, I shot a female Vermilion Flycatcher. The bird was feeding in a willow tree that grew well out in a pond. As the species is of rather rare occurrence in this locality I thought the record worthy of note.

Phainopepla (*Phainopepla nitens*). On January 10, 1915, I shot a male Phainopepla, and saw another, on the Pomona Recreation Club, near Corona, California. These grounds are located in the willow bottom near the Santa Ana River. The bird was feeding on mistletoe berries. Several times during December I had heard the note of the Phainopepla in this same locality, but it was not until the above date that I actually saw one. Since then I have heard their call several times. Then on January 23, 1915, H. White obtained another specimen in the same place. This goes further to prove that the Phainopepla winters in small numbers in favorable localities in southern California. However, I have not met with them in the foothill and mesa regions until well along in March.

Western Winter Wren (*Nannus hiemalis pacificus*). I collected a female of this species on January 21, 1915, at the mouth of San Dimas Canyon, Los Angeles County, California. It is interesting to note that this is the only one that I have seen during about twenty collecting trips to the locality during this winter. Nor have I met with the bird on several other trips during this period, from the base of the foothills to 5000 feet elevation in the mountains of this locality.—WRIGHT M. PIERCE, Claremont, California.

California Screech Owl in the Humboldt Bay Region.—The lack of published statements regarding the occurrence of any form of *Otus asio* in the vicinity of Humboldt Bay, California, makes it desirable that record be made of certain specimens recently taken in that region. Mr. Franklin J. Smith has donated two of several screech owls he has secured, one to the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, and one to the Los Angeles Museum of History, Science and Art. These are both breeding females, from the vicinity of Eureka, and are essentially alike in appearance. Detailed comparison has been made between one of these birds (Mus. Vert. Zool. no. 25378) and series from other parts of the Pacific coast. As compared with *Otus asio bendirei* from the San Francisco Bay region it is strikingly dark colored, and of large size (length of wing, 176 mm.). As compared with a topotype of *brewsteri* it is darker and less reddish. Size comparisons with the latter are not possible, as the two are of different sex. Compared with an example of *kennicotti* from Tacoma, it is slightly larger and much less reddish. The striking feature of the two Humboldt Bay birds is that while they are of intensely dark color, there is little of reddish or rich brown in their appearance. They depart appreciably from the normal of *bendirei* of the San Francisco Bay region, but do not approach the more reddish hue of *brewsteri* and *kennicotti*. For the present it seems best to class them with *bendirei*, representing an extreme of difference from *quercinus* of southern California, and await the acquisition of additional material from the northern coast region to more definitely settle their status.—H. S. SWARTH, Museum of History, Science and Art, Los Angeles, California.